

## TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail, one year \$6; six months \$3; three months \$1; one month 75 cents. Served in the city at FIFTEEN CENTS a week, payable to the carrier, or \$3 a year, paid in advance at the office.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one year \$4; six months \$2 50.

Ten copies, to one address, 45¢. Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS will be published in THE WEEKLY NEWS at the same rates as in THE DAILY NEWS. Contract advertisements at one-half the rates for THE DAILY NEWS.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE WEEKLY NEWS, per line of solid nonpareil, 1 insertion 15 cents; 1 month 50 cents; 3 months \$1; 6 months \$1 75; 12 months \$3. Outset and Electrotype Advertisements will be inserted on the Fourth Page only.

REMITTANCES should be made by Postoffice Money Order or by express. If this cannot be done, protection against loss by mail may be secured by forwarding a draft on Charleston payable to the order of the proprietors of THE NEWS, or by sending the money in a registered letter.

Address: RICHARDSON, DAWSON & CO., No. 149 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

## The Charleston News.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870.

## UNION REFORM NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

HON. R. B. CARPENTER, OF CHARLESTON.

For Lieutenant-Governor,

GENERAL M. C. BUTLER, OF EDGEFIELD.

## The Reform Canvass.

Attention is directed to the changes made in the appointments for Public Meetings, at which the Hon. R. B. Carpenter and General M. C. Butler will address the people. The list is now as follows:

Rock Hill, Tuesday, August 23.  
Land's Ford, Wednesday, August 24.  
Lancaster, Friday, August 26.  
Liberty Hill, Saturday, August 27.  
Camden, Monday, August 29.  
Sumter, Wednesday, August 31.  
Darlington Courthouse, Monday, September 5th.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Wednesday, September 7th.  
Beaufort, Friday, September 9th.  
Florence, Saturday, September 10th.  
Marion Courthouse, Monday, September 12th.

Kingstree, Wednesday, September 14th.  
Manning, Friday, September 16th.  
Orangeburg Courthouse, September 18th.  
Barnwell Courthouse, September 21st.  
Walterboro, Colleton, September 23d.  
White Hall, Colleton, September 24th.  
Beaufort, September 26th.

Other appointments will be announced from time to time. Applications for speakers and all communications intended for the State Executive Committee of the Union Reform party must be addressed to the Secretary, E. W. Deibels, Esq., Columbia, S. C.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Gold closed yesterday in New York at 153 1/2.

—Cotton closed firm at 20 cents.

—In Liverpool cotton closed buoyant; uplands 9 3/4, Orleans 9 1/4.

—The German bankers in New York, it is stated, have been so much moved by the news of the failure of the Prussian war loan that they have resolved to take it up themselves.

—It is related of General Trochu that a few years ago his brother died, leaving no fortune, but nine children. The General adopted them and refused brilliant opportunities of marriage in order that he might protect and care for the children of his brother.

—Cardinal Antonelli has published a letter declaring that the Apostolic Constitution, including the dogma of infallibility, has been only promulgated and confirmed by the Pontiff, and that it is binding upon the whole Catholic world without further notice.

—A piece entitled "Marching on Paris" is now performed at a leading theatre in Berlin. The first represents "Peace and quiet," the second "The people rise and the struggle begins," the third "The passage of the Rhine," and the fourth "On to Paris," with songs and ballet dancing.

—The interpretation in English of the names of the German commanders is sufficiently curious. For instance, Steinmetz means a stonecutter; Falkenstein, the falcon rock; and hence Vogel von Falkenstein, the bird of the falcon rock; Manteuffel, man devil, and Eulenburg, the eagle of owls. These names are quite enough for the dark ages.

—In an elaborate and spirited editorial, the news of the principal French journal in New York City upon the disasters of France are given. The *Gazette des Etats Unis* says: "Three years' clamor against a standing army in France equal to that of Prussia is the main cause, but with equal numbers soon to be in the field, amends for the past are hoped for and expected."

—A new method, it is reported, has recently been devised for ascertaining accurately the rate of every soldier killed in action. The system has been introduced in Prussia, and under it every soldier is to carry his name, company regiment, &c., on a piece of parchment, which is to be attached to his uniform when going into action. The parchments will be collected from the dead, who are interred on the battle-field, and the enemy will also be requested to collect and return the slips by flag of truce. It is stated that 340,000 pieces of parchment have already been cut by machinery and are in the hands of numerous copyists to receive the names and descriptions of the soldiers of the Prussian army.

—The able special correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* telegraphs from Paris Friday evening: "Good news. General Trochu, after organizing the army of Chalons, was yesterday appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Paris and its vicinity. He arrived this morning; this afternoon he published a proclamation, calling on all good citizens to forget their political divisions, and think only of defending the country; and this evening he is inspecting the fortifications. The arrival of Trochu is opportune; it has at once calmed the disquieting disturbances of certain liberals. To-day our modern Carnot is the most popular man in France—without exception."

—The present war will probably make the debt of France greater than that of any nation in the world. The debt of England, which is

the greatest at present, is even now but a little in excess of that of France, and the extraordinary credit of 50,000,000 francs voted by the Corps Legislatif makes the two debts almost equal. But the French Ministry acknowledges that this sum will be entirely inadequate for such a war, and so we can expect that new sums may be voted at any moment. The Chambers of Prussia have also voted a credit of 120,000,000 thalers, but the debt of the country is so small that even a larger increase will not put the Prussian finances in a precarious condition.

—A firm in New York City recently sent to the United States Treasury a \$60 Continental Bank note, asking if it is redeemable. In reply, the Treasurer states that the Continental money was never redeemable by the United States. By the act of August 4, 1790, (1 Statutes, 140), it was receivable at the treasury in subscriptions to a loan, at the rate of one hundred dollars in Continental to one dollar in specie. By the act of March 3, 1797, (1 Statutes, 516), it was declared that said money should be receivable as above until December 31, 1797, and no longer. He also adds, the only value the note can possibly have is as a curiosity, and that without doubt it is a counterfeit one.

## Free Speech and Free Discussion.

The political canvass in South Carolina has advanced to the second stage. Trickery and subterfuge have failed, and now, as at Chester, the satellites of the Ring meet the arguments of the Reform candidates with stones and bludgeons. Whether we shall advance to the third stage—that of Winchester rifles and bloody riot—depends upon Governor Scott, and not upon the party of Reform. The honest people of the State do not invite disorder. Conscious of the strength and purity of their cause, they desire to set argument against argument, and fact against fact. But they will not be brow-beaten or driven from the hustings, though all the rifles in the Union were leveled against them.

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It has been evident, from the opening of the canvass, that the Scott Ring dreaded the effect that might be produced upon the colored people by the close reasoning and fiery eloquence of Carpenter, Butler and Kershaw. They devised an ingenious plan for keeping the freedmen away from the Reform gatherings. With the published list of appointments before them, they, upon nearly every occasion, ordered a Scott barbecue, or so-called nominating convention, to be held on the day of the Reform meeting, at a spot several miles distant. Their runners were sent out in all directions ordering the negroes, in the name of Governor Scott, to keep away from the Reform meetings. Rumors were industriously circulated that the Reformers intended "to poison" the colored men at the Reform barbecues, and now and then a crowd of the slaves of the League beat, without mercy, an isolated colored man who had the courage and the sense to think for himself, and look to his own interests instead of working on for the interest of the Ring. By these means hundreds of freedmen have been kept away from the Reform meetings, and this, to the chagrin of the Scott faction, has wonderfully strengthened the position of the Reform party. The colored men who did hear Carpenter, Butler and Kershaw have been, for the most part, convinced and converted, and they have spread over the country the watchwords of Reform more thoroughly and effectually than could have been done by our most active public canvassers. If the Reformers are as weak and corrupt, and the Ring is as strong and pure, as the Scott emissaries declare them to be, why should the colored men be debarred from the privilege of witnessing the discomfiture of the Reformers by the champions of the Ring? It is feared that they cannot discriminate between the true and the false. Have they not the honesty and the manhood to love what is right and to hate what is wrong? The Reform party contend that the colored people, as free men, can judge for themselves; that the colored people, and not Scott & Co., shall determine whether it is best for them to vote on the side of Whittemore and Orr, or on the side of Hampton, Kershaw, Perry and Wardlaw. The Scott Ring do their best to drive the negroes from the Reform meetings. The Reformers invite all honest men to come to their meetings and hear and decide for themselves. In fact, the Ring dread the influence of truth and candor. Hence their efforts to hold the colored people in political chains, and to whip them into a blind support of the Scott party. That these efforts have failed, the meetings in the up-country show, and this led to the attempt made at Chester to bully the Reformers into silence. This was the first meeting at which both Scottites and Reformers had spoken on the same stage. A written agreement had been made which bound the meeting to hear, without interruption, all the speakers. The Reformers listened attentively to what Chamberlain and Tomlinson had to say. But when Carpenter and Butler had stripped them bare, had rebutted their arguments, disproved their assertions and exposed the iniquities of their party, this Senator Wimbush, one of the signers of the agreement, provoked a disturbance and egged on the colored people to a riot, in which Judge Carpenter and others were exposed to serious danger. As it was, two inoffensive citizens were wounded by the mob.

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